

Barasa tetragramma, sp. n.

♀. Head and thorax white, slightly irrorated with fuscous; palpi with black mark at side of second joint; fore tibiæ blackish on inner side, the tarsi blackish at extremity; abdomen white, tinged with grey above, the basal crest blackish at tip. Fore wing grey-white irrorated with fuscous, the medial and terminal areas slightly tinged with brown; a slight black streak in base of cell; a strong obliquely curved black subbasal line from costa to submedian fold; a highly waved medial line with traces of another line before it; a slight diffused rufous discoidal mark; postmedial line bent outwards below costa, incurved at discal fold and below vein 4, angled outwards at vein 1; subterminal line strong, black, not quite reaching costa, on which there is a black point, met below costa by an oblique shade from apex slightly excurved at middle; a terminal series of minute black streaks. Hind wing white, the apical area tinged with brown down to vein 2; the underside with the costal area tinged with brown.

Hab. FIJI, 1 ♀ type. *Exp.* 28 mm.

This is the specimen recorded as *Argyrothripa nigrostrigata* by Mr. Bethune-Baker (P. Z. S. 1905, i. p. 93), the type of which, from New Guinea, has, however, the medial line not angled inwards below the cell.

[To be continued.]

LIX.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of Diurnal Lepidoptera belonging to the Subfamily Nymphalinae.* By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Perrhanæa cubana, sp. n.

Male.—Head, thorax, and abdomen yellowish brown; antennæ black. Palpi, underside of the thorax, and abdomen pale brown. Primaries bright red, the costal margin, apex, and outer margin black, the outer margin spotted with yellowish brown; a short black band at the end of the cell, beyond which a waved rather wide black line crosses the wing from the costal to the inner margin; two small black dots close to the apex; the fringe pale reddish yellow:

secondaries, the basal half of the wing bright red, the outer half deep chrome-yellow; a submarginal reddish-brown line extends from the apex to just above the tail, which is black, irrorated with yellowish-white scales; the fringe almost white. Underside: primaries, the costal half, apex, and outer margin greyish black, with the black markings very similar to those on the upperside; the inner half of the wing reddish brown, thickly irrorated with black scales: secondaries blackish from the base to about the middle, beyond which to the outer margin pale brownish grey, irrorated with black scales; a small black spot above the tail.—*Female* very similar to the male, but with much less red on the primaries, which are chrome-yellow along the outer margin: secondaries almost entirely chrome-yellow, slightly shaded with red near the base: on the underside both wings are more yellow than those of the male.

Expanse, ♂ $3\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Hab. Cuba.

In the collection of Mr. Henley Grose-Smith and Herbert Druce.

Euphadra Cooksoni, sp. n.

Male.—Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen black; a bluish-white dot at the base of the antennæ, two in front of the thorax, one on each side and two at the base of the thorax, and two on each side of the abdomen nearest the base; the point of the antennæ yellow; palpi, underside of thorax, and abdomen chrome-yellow; legs yellowish. Primaries black, greenish grey along the costal margin; a white band crosses the wing near the apex from the costal to the outer margin, slightly shaded with greenish grey on the inner margin of the band; the inner margin from the base to near the apex broadly brownish chrome-yellow, the fringe black: secondaries brownish chrome-yellow, broadly bordered with black from the apex to the anal angle; two bluish-grey spots on the outer margin near the anal angle. Underside: primaries yellow, shaded with greenish black; the white band as above; three black spots in the cell, the first close to the base and two close to the end of the cell; the wing is palest on the inner margin: secondaries chrome-yellow; a black spot at the base and a small one in the cell; a rather wide white submarginal band extends from the base to the apex, where it becomes quite narrow; two indistinct white spots at the end of the cell and four bluish-white dots extending round the outer margin from the anal angle.—*Female* very similar

to the male, with all the white markings on the underside more distinct.

Expanse, ♂ $3\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ 4 inches.

Hab. N.E. Rhodesia.

LX.—Description of a new Land-Shell from Christmas Island. By EDGAR A. SMITH, I.S.O.

A SMALL collection of non-marine Mollusca, recently sent to the Natural History Museum for identification by Dr. R. Hanitsch, of the Raffles Museum, Singapore, contains the following new species of *Jaminia* from Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, and also two or three other forms previously unknown from this remote locality. These will be referred to in a paper which Dr. Hanitsch proposes to publish as a supplement to the 'Monograph of Christmas Island' by Dr. C. W. Andrews.



Jaminia proscripta.

Testa minuta, oblonga, cylindrica, umbilicata, fusco-cornea, lineis incrementi tenuibus striata; anfractus 5, perconvexi, sutura profunda leviter obliqua sejuncti, ultimus antice leviter ascendens, pone labrum indentatus; labrum pallidum, expansum, subreflexum, margine externo in medio intus leviter prominens; apertura quinque-dentata; dentes duo parietales inæquales, columellaris minutus, palatales duo lamelliformes, subæquales, ab margine labri remoti.

Longit. 2.25 mm., diam. .9.

Hab. Flying Fish Cove.

The type will be preserved in the British Museum.